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## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Something New.**
Buy the Patent India Rubber Sponge; the toilet not complete without it. Sold at Jos. Flemings, 81 Market street.

**Steamboat Stewards**
Often complain that ordinary Baking Powders lose their strength and quality after being on board a vessel or boat for a few days. Dooley's Baking Powder is not affected by any atmosphere, and will keep good in any climate. Perfect; free from deleterious substances, and it will make good, sweet, wholesome rolls, biscuits, or pastry to perfection, and withal, the most economical. For sale by all grocers. MWF

**Brooklyn Standard White Lead**
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
MCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### MINISTER M'MAHON HEARD FROM.

### Great Haul of Counterfeiters—Latest Cuban News—Promising Condition of Southern Crops—Personal Matters—The Site for a New Executive Mansion—Another Sale of Ironclads.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1869.

**McMahon Heard From.**

Minister McMahon has finally been heard from. Voluminous dispatches were to-day received from him by the State Department, being the first since his arrival at Lopez's headquarters, and covering a period from January till near the end of April. He is not a prisoner, and has been treated with kindness by Lopez in the exercise of his diplomatic functions. He says nothing about coming home, and probably at the time of writing had not received notice of his recall sent out by Mr. Seward. He gives a good deal of information about the condition of Lopez; shows how he is resisting the allies and what his determinations are. The elaborate confidential correspondence between Lopez and Himself, and copies of orders and proclamations issued by Lopez to his army and the inhabitants. He conveys the impression that Lopez is a man of superior ability, and that he is likely to hold out a long time against the allies. Some part of his letters and enclosures will be furnished for publication, a selection of the official portion leads officially here to the inevitable conclusion that McMahon's communications had heretofore been interrupted not by Lopez but by the allies.

**Arrest of Counterfeiters.**

The Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, since its reorganization, has made arrests in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and several of the Western States, and has seized quantities of counterfeit money and counterfeiters' dies, plates, presses, &c. Among the captures is that of William McMichael, one of the most expert and daring counterfeiters in the country. With him were arrested four others, whose names are yet withheld. This gang were arrested near Fort Wayne, Ind., while engaged in manufacturing money. About four hundred thousand counterfeit notes of twenty-five-cent denomination were seized; also twelve sets of steel plates, fifty sets dies, several presses, a lot of ink and other material. The counterfeit was well calculated to deceive. One of the operators under the late administration a man named Lowell, was arrested several days ago in Western Kentucky on account of his complicity with the notorious counterfeiter "Simms." The latter is also arrested, and these two arrests will shortly lead to some interesting and instructive developments.

**The Cuban Envoy.**

Stories have been afloat here to-day, and were perhaps sent forth, that Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, had been granted an interview with the President. There was, in whatever form out, is unfounded in fact, as the interview exists only in the imagination of those by whom it is circulated. Lemus is here, however, as a private individual, called on Secretary Fish, and to-day in the same manner called on Secretary Rawlins. He was, of course, received. But nothing of importance or significance took place.

**Captain General De Rodas.**

The most important item of Cuban information is the statement of the Spanish Minister made this afternoon that De Rodas, the new Captain General, has landed in Cuba, not at Havana, but at another port, and is first going to the interior to operate in the insurgent part of the island. His arrival has been expected for some days, but the present statement rests entirely on the authority of Senor Roberts, no other information having been received. He also says that some of the Cuban leaders in the island have been arrested, and adds that important information will shortly be received from there.

**The Southern Crops.**

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, is among the arrivals here to-day. He says things in the State are very quiet. People generally are at work, and that section is making good progress this season in the right direction. He has lately made a tour to Florida, and says the crops in his State, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, so far as he saw, are all looking well. He speaks of corn in his own state and rice in the neighborhood of Savannah, as particularly promising. He is largely engaged in the lumber business, has forty or fifty hands at work, and, like a sturdy hero of two or three days, is going home to give his attention to business all summer and fall.

**Personal.**

Assistant Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury Department, left for Massachusetts to-night, to be gone a fortnight.

Chief Engineer King, on behalf of the engineer bureau of the Navy Department, also left for a tour of inspection in the navy yards on the Northern Atlantic coast, beginning at Philadelphia.

**Brutal Negro Outrage.**

A negro man seized a young lady of sixteen years while she was on her way to school at Howard University this morning, and committed a rape upon her in spite of her resistance and the efforts of two younger sisters to save her. She is of very respectable family, and was severely injured in the struggle. The negro escaped and has not been arrested. One of the evening papers suggests his lynching if he is caught.

**The New Executive Mansion.**

The President and members of the Cabinet have been looking over the ground to find a site for the new Executive mansion, which can be recommended to Congress, and are understood to be substantially agreed upon a location in the northwestern part of the city.

**Patent Office Examiners.**

The competitive examination of candidates for the three second Assistant Examinerships in the Patent Office began to-day. There are seventeen candidates, and among the number is Joseph Parkingson, one of the graduates at the Deaf Mute College, yesterday.

**Sale of Ironclads.**

The Navy Department will soon offer for sale the iron-clads Kickapoo, Manayunk, Manhattan, Tippecanoe and Winnebago, now laid up on the Mississippi river at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The following named persons have been appointed cadets of the United States Military Academy at large for 1870; **Jos. F. S. Crane,** of Ohio, son of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Jas. G. Crane, of the United Army, lately murdered at Jackson, Miss.; **Barnard M. Bierne,** son of the late Surgeon Bierne, United States army; Lewis Morris of New York, son of the late Col. Morris, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., during the war; James M. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, son of the late Lieut. Col. Charles F. Johnson; Robert Hugo Wynwright, of New York, son of the late Commodore Wayne-wright, of the United States navy; John M. Robinson, son of Gen. John T. Robinson, of the United State army; Chas. M. O'Connor, of Iowa, son of Maj. O'Conner, of the United States volunteers; John L. Clem, a drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland; Chas. D. Fedger, of Ohio, son of Captain Fedger, of the United States Navy; Nathaniel D. Pendleton, of Virginia, who rendered important service to the army of General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been signed by the President: J. H. Ublishon, agent of the United States under the convention between the United States and Mexico; Daniel C. Hiell, Postmaster at Urbana, Ohio; Edward C. Webster, Postmaster at La Salle, Illinois.

John Cochran has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New York. The commission of James L. Crane, Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, was signed to-day.

GENERAL SICKLES

Was among those calling on the President this morning. Senator Carpenter and Boreman, and several members of the House of Representatives were also in consultation with the President.

RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $2,617,277. Internal revenue receipts to-day $859,918.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Col. Whitley, Chief Detective in the service of the United States Treasury assisted by J. Clarvoi, his principal attache, has made arrests in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and several Western States of counterfeiters and counterfeit plates, dies and other materials. About one dozen men altogether have been arrested in the last six weeks. The Indiana gang were arrested some days ago near Fort Wayne while engaged in manufacturing money, and $400,000 in counterfeit notes of twenty-five cent currency were seized, with twelve sets of steel plates, fifty sets of dies, several presses and a lot of ink and other materials. Solicitor Banfield has determined to support Colonel Whiteley to the fullest extent of the law in breaking up gangs of counterfeiters whose operations ramify all over the country. A number of important arrests and seizures made will be published in a few days, which will show complicity of expert counterfeiters equal to anything ever before heard of in this or any other country. The twenty-five cent note counterfeit just captured is a finished imitation, and a large amount of it has been circulated by the gang. The late arrest of a Government officer in western New York, who was found to be in complicity with Sims, promises developments of great importance to the secret service. It is said Sims's friends expended $20,000 to obtain his pardon several years ago.

THE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

President Grant has decided the restriction preventing army officers from holding civil office does not apply to officers on the retired list. This decision enables General Sickles to accept the Spanish mission, he of course to resign his army pay, while occupying his diplomatic position. His name will be continued in the army register. He will leave New York for Madrid about the 10th or 15th of July. Mr. Hale will await his arrival. There is no probability that Mr. Perry will be reappointed Secretary of Legation.

ELECTION ORDER.

President Grant will, on the 10th of July, after the Virginia election, order an election in Mississippi, to take place on the 15th of September, and an election in Texas to take place the last of September or first of October.

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

In the Criminal Court to-day, all the indictments pending against Leonard Hayck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, were dismissed.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'MAHON.

The Department of State has received dispatches from Gen. McMahon to the 21st of April, at which time he was well. His relations with Lopez are so cordial and friendly that after the great defeat of the Paraguayan army, he was entrusted with the care of his family. There has been no attempt by Lopez to interfere with his free communication with his Government. Whatever impediments existed are attributable to the course of the allies, who for a long time declined to send out a flag of truce with dispatches for him, and fired upon the flag of truce sent by Lopez with dispatches with General McMahon's dispatches.

RECRUITS FOR THE CUBANS.

The Charleston *News* of yesterday says the steam propeller Aspinwall, which left Charleston with dispatches to Hayti on Sunday, also carried a number of volunteers for the Cuban army. Some were residents of that city, but a larger portion were non-residents, and seemed to have come there by appointment.

## SALEM, O.

**Dedication of the New Masonic Temple.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

CANTON, O., June 24, 1869.

The Masons of Massillon, Wooster, Alliance, Salem, New Lisbon and other points assembled in this city to-day, to assist their brethren here in the dedication of the beautiful Masonic temple in the new Eagle block. Special trains were run for the accommodation of the different lodges. From six to eight hundred Masons participated in the ceremonies. After the dedicatory services the procession, under command of Judge Underhill, president of the day, and R. R. Conrad, Chief Marshal, headed by the Salem Band, formed in the new hall and marched through the principal streets, headed by the G. A. R. Band of this city and the Salem Band, who made admirable music. They then returned to Schaefer's Opera House, where, after choice music by the choir, and an impressive prayer by Rev. H. Sinsebaugh, Rev. John Fonder, D.D., of this city, one of the first settlers, came to address the densely packed audience. He held the vast assembly for over an hour, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded. The address was replete with humor and sentiment, and sent the crowd away with something to think about. Canton has never witnessed such a day before.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The city election at Portland, Oregon, on Monday last, resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket.

The Custom House officers at Lewiston, Me., on Tuesday, seized about one thousand dollars worth of Paisley shawls, from a man, stranger, a German, who had been quietly selling them at about half the wholesale price. There is a supposition that the goods were smuggled.

Thomas Morris and Thomas Gilligan—the former arrested for vagrancy and the latter for assault and battery—were found guilty yesterday in Dorchester (Mass.) Alms House, where they were confined. The cause of their death is a mystery, which the Coroner's inquest will endeavor to explain.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* estimates the damage to the growing wheat, by rust, at two million bushels.

Intelligence has been received by a commercial house in New York city that a ship has just broken out at Arroyo, Porto Rico. It was deemed formidable. News of the event had been received at different points in the Isle, and caused profound excitement.

Shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Seattle, Olympic and Steilacoom, Washington Territory, June 20th, 21st and 22d.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

The New York *Star* announces that S. S. Conant, managing editor of the *Times*, will succeed Mr. Raymond as editor-in-chief.

Vice President Colfax was received by both houses of the Connecticut Legislature yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Providence.

The 112th annual commencement of Pennsylvania University, department of art, was held at the Academy, Philadelphia, yesterday. Fifty-seven students graduated.

The store of Leonard Baker & Co., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the amount of $60,000 Wednesday night.

John F. Smith, a stone mason, was killed in St. Louis yesterday, while at work on a new church, by falling down the shaft.

A lot of railroad iron is being received at Leavenworth for the extension of the Kansas Pacific road.

A new Masonic hall in Atchison, Kansas, was dedicated yesterday. A large number of Masons from several parts of Kansas and Missouri participated.

Dr. Stewart, of Dickson county, Tennessee, committed suicide a few days ago by taking morphine.

A detachment of mounted men have been sent by order of the General commanding from Lebanon to Stanford, Ky., to assist the civil authorities in ridding Lincoln and adjoining counties of the marauding bands that have been holding sway for some time past. They are to be employed only when the civil authorities are unable to quell disorder. The General commanding has issued a staff officer to the scene of the trouble, who has returned and confirms the reports that Henderson and Lincoln are filled in South Carolina by law abiding people, and have burned a house, and have been shot and otherwise murdered unceasingly, and even whipped a woman. The troops will remain there for the present. Bloodshed, rapine and murder seem to be the order of the day in this part of the State, if recent reports are to be relied on.

The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, in great numbers, turned out yesterday morning to attend the celebration of St. John's anniversary day, and where the day was duly commemorated with appropriate ceremonies.

Commodore Vanderbilt and a party of New York Central Railroad officials, arrived at Detroit last night, *via* the Michigan Central Railroad, having made the trip from Chicago in six hours and forty minutes running time.

It has been decided to locate the Northern Illinois Insane Hospital at Elgin.

The distillery and warehouse of Peck, Van Hook & Co., at Cincinnati, together with 800 barrels of whisky, were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000; no insurance.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn yacht club took place yesterday. Thirty craft participated. The distances run was thirty miles. Prizes were taken by the Kate, Alice, Onward and Bayonne. Seven clubs were represented.

John Carroll and Sherman Thurston entered suit in St. Louis yesterday against John Fletcher, the stake holder in the recent prize fight, to recover $1,000 placed in his hands and since paid to McCoole. They allege that the referee wrongfully and corruptly decided the battle in favor of McCoole, and ask judgment for the above amount. The same party has also sued Ian. G. Taylor, into whose hands the boat money was placed, for one half of $2,000 the amount received from passengers who went on the excursion.

Mrs. Adelia Ann Juston, the mother of three children, committed suicide in St. Louis yesterday by taking poison. No cause is assigned for the act. She was in comfortable circumstances.

A fight occurred at the Registration Office in the lower ward of Richmond, yesterday, at which Joseph Kelley, a prominent Conservative ward politician, was shot and wounded, and two policemen shot. Kelley was remonstrating against the arrest of a man whom the police had taken, when Captain Callahan, of the police, and several private citizens took hold of him. Callahan, who had a pistol, struck Kelley, shot him through the body. Two policemen were slightly wounded by the Kelley crowd, the other by a random shot from Callahan. The latter was arrested. Registration closed yesterday, the whites having a majority of about 300.

The Massachusetts Legislature, which has been in session one hundred and seventy days, was prorogued last night.

The Conservative Republican State Convention at Jackson, Mississippi, Wednesday night, after organizing the Union Republican party of Mississippi, and passing resolutions looking to the early restoration of the State upon a just and liberal basis, adjourned sine die. The constitution laws, setting forth that the repeated failures of all former and existing organizations to restore the State and meet the requirements of the Republican spirit of our institutions by insisting on measures of proscription for exceeding the provisions of the Constitution of the United and reconstruction acts, have rendered them unworthy of the respect and confidence of the voters of Mississippi; favoring the proposed fifteenth amendment; deprecating attempts to impose greater disabilities than imposed by Congress; pledging unwavering support to General Grant; favoring universal suffrage and universal amnesty on the restoration of the State to Federal relations, and pledging themselves to urge Congress to remove political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion. The Central Executive Committee was authorized to issue an address to the people, and to call a State Convention to nominate State officers whenever expedient. Entire harmony prevailed.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Gen. Dix on Our Growth and Prospect.**

The banquet to Gen. Dix took place on June 1st. In replying to the toast of the evening Gen. Dix, after some personal acknowledgements, spoke of the future of the United States, and said:

I believe there are few intelligent persons on either side of the Atlantic who do not expect to see our jurisdiction still further enlarged. If this expectation is realized, it will be through amicable arrangements with other States. We have gained nothing heretofore by violence or injustice; we desire to gain nothing by unworthy schemes of territorial acquisition—those dangerous instruments of ambition by which nations are nearly certain to work out, soon or late, their own downfall. If future accessions of territory come to us, it will be, as in the past, through causes prepared beyond the circle of our own influences, and by agencies higher than our own. It is on this condition only that such accessions will prove a blessing to ourselves or a benefit to mankind. Such is the spirit of the popular movement across the continent of North America. Nearly all the great migrations which history has recorded from the Christian Era to the present time, consist of the exodus of the barbarous nations from the inhospitable religions in which they were bred, transferring themselves to more genial latitudes, and gaining possession, by brute force, of the treasures of civilization; or of fiery incursions, the offspring of religious frenzy, seeking to propagate creeds of faith by fire and sword. Ours is the majestic, but the calm and bloodless, march of the hosts of civilization, in the ranks of which every nation in Christendom has its representatives, going forth to subdue a wilderness, and to extract from its woods, its soils, and its caverns, by the patient hand of industry, the treasures and wealth it has been accumulating from the beginning of time. In regard to the relations of the great States of the Eastern hemisphere to each other, we may be said to have been in the past, as I trust we may in the future, in a state of armed Neutrality, standing aloof from their rivalries and their conflicts, asserting within our own limits and without any of the pretensions of military force or preparation, but maintaining, through a moral power of universal opinion, the principles which we believe to be best calculated to secure our own happiness and prosperity, and to promote the welfare of the human race. In the spirit of peace, and with the weapons of improvement, we are the pioneers of the world in the fearless exploration—of fraternity, and not of aggression—

Across the wide-spread Continent our father's flag we bear,
Each hill and vale from sea to sea the sacred sign shall wear,
And inseen hands shall strengthen ours to hold it high in air.

As we go marching on.

What may be our condition and our destiny a hundred years hence, when the vacant spaces between the two oceans shall be filled up, and the reaction of population shall be felt, as it inevitably will be, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no human sagacity can foresee. We can only hope that there may be something in our history during the intervening years to render us worthy of the prosperity which has been vouchsafed to us—that we may go on quietly and steadily to the completion of our great task; preserving our good faith in all things; our scrupulous fidelity, respecting the laws and institutions of other communities, and learning to respect our own; abstaining from all interference in their domestic concerns; nay, more, abstaining from the right even of keeping through the peaceful example of good government, the right to be found. Of this we have evidence to determine in what manner and to what extent the principles of our political system should be applied, so as to exert an influence friendly to the advancement of human liberty. We have made progress of improvement in industry and the arts, and the best good of the human race.

**Banking Business.**

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished to the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* the reports made by the National Banks at the close of business on the 17th of April last. We subjoin a summary of the returns of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the rest of the State:

| RESOURCES. | Philadelphia. | City of Pittsburgh. | City of Allegheny. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $20,000,000 | $6,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Overdrafts | 210,000 | 15,000 | 40,000 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 13,350,000 | 13,008,700 | 7,701,500 |
| U. S. bonds to secure deposits | 2,231,000 | 1,210,000 | 250,000 |
| U. S. bonds and securities on hand | 2,615,000 | 971,500 | 187,350 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages | 853,788 | 1,202,181 | 191,822 |
| Due from redeeming agents | 3,710,720 | 1,220,502 | 1,163,591 |
| Due from national banks | 1,092,350 | 1,120,875 | 280,961 |
| Due from state banks and bankers | 782,893 | 242,000 | 73,343 |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | 1,146,000 | 1,054,920 | 605,000 |
| Current expenses | 440,000 | 408,000 | 146,071 |
| Premiums | 114,078 | 68,000 | 23,541 |
| Checks and other cash items | 524,972 | 7,942,481 | 72,345 |
| Bills of national banks | 1,081,000 | 979,359 | 1,300 |
| Bills of other banks | 10,850 | 9,500 | 1,200 |
| Fractional currency | 120,000 | 125,000 | 30,000 |
| Specie | 61,729 | 161,288 | 63,975 |
| Legal tender notes | 4,747,500 | 1,815,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Compound int'st notes | 1,450 | | |
| Three per ct. certificates | 1,000,000 | 5,730,000 | 643,000 |
| Total | $57,800,037 | $89,255,006 | $27,372,999 |

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $22,455,000 | 16,492,150 | 9,000,000 |
| Surplus fund | 4,541,661 | 3,121,149 | 2,501,749 |
| Undivided profits | 2,431,000 | 1,497,767 | 760,000 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 20,487,496 | 10,986,144 | 6,677,891 |
| State bank notes outstanding | 195,219 | 91,650 | 99,975 |
| Individual deposits | 23,561,262 | 32,960,595 | 8,881,060 |
| United States deposits | 961,744 | 113,896 | 93,284 |
| Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers | 38,223 | | |
| Due national banks | 1,571,922 | 5,347,420 | 647,359 |
| Due to banks and bankers | 242,248 | 1,663,420 | 209 089 |
| Notes and bills redis'nted | 178,925 | 6,264 | |
| Bills payable | 50,000 | | |
| Total | $77,800,037 | $89,253,995 | $27,372,999 |

*Exclusive of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

We give the total resources of the banks of the seaboard cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston | $131,218,673 80 |
| New York | 426,107,912 58 |
| Philadelphia | 80,255,995 41 |
| Baltimore | 31,581,252 12 |

The principal cities of the west show the following bank resources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | $ 27,372,999 28 |
| Cincinnati | 14,666,026 46 |
| Chicago | 26,778,100 00 |
| St. Louis | 19,771,682 18 |

All the banking and financial business of the country, outside of the New York money centers around these eight cities, and ultimately the people are responsible for the bills issued. In the banks of New York City we find that the resources amount to six times the capital, in Philadelphia to three times, in Boston three times; in Baltimore three times; in Pittsburgh three times; in Chicago three times; in Cincinnati three times; in St. Louis not quite three times. Philadelphia, the third city of the country strongest at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Pittsburgh takes fifth rank, and is the equal of Boston, and has more banking capital than any city west of the Alleghenies. We would also notice the curious prominence of the three great points on the Atlantic coast, New York, northwest, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago. This is one of the many illustrations of the increasing highway in controlling the commerce between the seaboard and the West.

**Coffee in Florida.**

Mr. G. I. F. Clark, in the St. Augustine *Examiner*, writes of the adaptability of Florida soil and climate to coffee culture. We append an extract. A correspondent of last summer, who then visited Florida, was a member of a Russian family, of high social standing, were fellow passengers with him in the steamer to Fernandina. They were contemplating extensive operations in Florida in the hope of finding a familiar with the culture from long residence in Java. They stated that pine lands were not adapted to their purpose. There are in Florida, however, immense tracts of palmetto forests. But to our extract:

From the mouth of Indian River to Cape Sable, the southernmost extent of the Peninsula, we have a front of about one hundred and fifty miles, supported by a track of country of about nine and a quarter millions of acres. Deduct, then largely for sea-beaches, watercourses, and other unfit localities, there are still seven millions of acres; which I have frequently termed, in the riddle of others, the coffee region. These, though not within the tropics, lie so near to that Canopy of Heaven modifying influence of two adjoining gulphs, one on each side of a comparatively narrow tongue of land, the climate is almost identical with Havana, on the north side of Cuba. Add then, that in Cuba, their coffee succeeds best on elevated ground, because cooler than their plains, and it results that they ascend their hills there in search of a temperature like ours on our plains. The tracts of nature, evident in the indigenous productions of our soil, are favorable to this conclusion. The Mangrove, Lime, Hicacco, Manzanilla, Cocoanut Palm, and many other perennial plants, decidely exotic in other than tropical climates, are indigenous there. And, at Cape, Florida, almost on the extremity, a few coffee trees have been seen to grow finely. Several natives of our gardens and fields, that at St. Augustine are annuals, become their biennials and perennials; and others reproduce themselves, and old settlements, by the succession of years, that must be replanted here every year.

I do not mean to say that cold never enters that region; we have all suffered from its nature the coffee crop in Cuba. And where is it that culture of every kind does not? Even that culture of every kind does not? Even that culture of every kind does not? Even

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.


THE Republican candidates in Westmoreland county, Messrs. Jacob F. Kunkel and A. M. Fulton, are both in favor of retrenchment and reform. The former so declared himself in a published card, and defeated the old member, Mr. HAMILTON, by two votes.

IMPORTERS are now shipping back to Europe a portion of the fancy goods so profusely poured in upon us for months past. A steamer leaving New York this week takes back to France "and a market," thirteen cases of French ribbons, valued at ten thousand dollars. We hope to hear that more such will go, or at any rate fail to come.

ARE we growing poor? This is the cry of some political malcontents, but the figures do not support the assumption. In the seven revenue districts comprising the whole of New York City, in 1867, there were 17,430 income tax payers, $68,045,862 of taxable income reported, on which a tax of $3,402,288 was collected. In 1868, in the same districts, there were 18,030 income tax payers, and $85,597,484 of incomes on which a tax of $4,379,754 was collected. A comparison between the two years shows the following results in favor of 1868:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of income tax payers | 600 |
| Increase of incomes assessed | $17,551,622 |
| Increase of aggregate income tax | 977,471 |
| Or nearly thirty per cents. | |

THE promptness of the Government in checking filibustering expeditions in New York is severely commented on by some of the papers, but it merely illustrates the principle set forth by the President in his inaugural, that he would enforce all laws until they were constitutionally set aside or repealed. These arrests for violations of the neutrality laws will also serve as another of the many proofs given throughout our history that the United States complies better with her international obligations than any of the great nations of Europe. The proceedings are said to be based on the treaty of 1795 between Spain and this country, and however disagreeable they may be to Cuban sympathisers, they seem to be in strict accordance with our laws. If England had permitted Mr. ADAMS the same easy access to her courts, and the same facilities for arresting the rebel agents in 1862-3, the Alabama question could not have reached its present formidable proportions.

GOVERNOR HAYES, of Ohio, in his speech accepting the nomination at the Columbus Convention, on Wednesday, made a searching and telling criticism of the acts of the late Democratic Legislature of Ohio. He displaced the Republican party, so far as he could, on the platform of legislative retrenchment and reform, and that the Convention indorsed his views of this important question is shown by the resolution adopted rebuking the profligate expenditures by the Legislature. Governor HAYES in his remarks showed that under the provisions of the constitution of Ohio, which contemplate one legislative session in two years, the Democratic members held two sessions in the same year, and three sessions in their term of two years. They were in session two hundred and sixty days —longer than was ever before known in Ohio, and at an expense of $350,024 10—more than double that of their Republican predecessors. This model Democratic Legislature, we learn further, created between thirty and forty new offices, at a cost to the people for salaries, fees and expenses of at least $75,000 per annum. They added to the State liabilities for various purposes about $1,500,000; and in order to avoid an increase of taxes levied for State purposes, they diminished the sum levied to pay the State debt, and increased the levy for other State purposes almost $900,000. This, in brief, is a statement of the capacity of Democratic legislators to plunder the people, wherever or whenever they get the opportunity. It is an argument that Republicans must take the work of retrenchment and reform into their own hands.

THE French Cable Company, without any great amount of noise or self-glorification, is now engaged in laying a line of ocean telegraph between Brest and the United States. The Great Eastern, with the new cable on board, arrived on Monday last in the harbor of Brest, and immediately spliced it with the shore line and began paying out the wires on her way to this side of the Atlantic. The telegrams of this morning from Brest announce that advices had been received from the Great Eastern up to Wednesday, when she was one hundred and ninety-four miles west of the French coast, and paying out the cable nicely, with pleasant weather. The cable will be landed on this side at the little Island of Miquelon, or Little Miquelon, near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the inner coast of Newfoundland, but a few score miles from the landing of the present Atlantic Cable. From thence it will put to sea again, and come down past Nova Scotia and Maine, to Duxbury, near Boston. It is expected that, by avoiding the mixed land and water route between Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, and the main land, which is continually getting out of order, and by transmitting its messages direct to a suburban part of Boston, the new cable will have some material advantages over the old. It will place an Atlantic cable under the joint control of France and the United States, free from all interference by England, which, in the event of war between England and France, or between England and the United States, would be of great advantage to France, and, perhaps, to us. Another good result to be expected from the success of the French enterprise will be a reduction in the rates of ocean telegraphing, so that it will become a real convenience to persons who have only a moderate business connection with Europe.

### FREIGHTS TO THE PACIFIC.

It is urged by Eastern ship owners that the construction of the Pacific Railroad will have no effect upon the transportation of freights from China and India, or even California, to the Atlantic ports. The theory upon which the assertion is based is that the cost of transportation by railroad will be so much in excess of what it is by water, that only perishable freights, or those in which speedy delivery is an essential point, will be carried over the railroad, and that the staple products of China and California will flow by the usual channel of water delivery to the port to which they are consigned. The excessive freight and passenger charges on the Pacific road, and particularly on the Central Pacific of California, from Ogden to Sacramento, would seem to justify this belief on the part of the Eastern ship owners.

On the 14th of May last, JOSEPH S. FINCH & Co., of Pittsburgh, made a shipment of whisky by railroad to their agents, Messrs. HUNTER, WADE & Co., of San Francisco. They have been advised of the arrival of the consignment in San Francisco on the 18th of June, just five weeks after the date of shipment from Pittsburgh. This does not speak well for the facilities of the road as to time, but great speed in the transportation of freight cannot be expected until the Pacific road is thoroughly stocked, which is not yet the case. The worst feature in this shipment, and one that entirely shuts out competition from this section for any of the trade of the Salt Lake Valley, and points west of it, is the extraordinary rates of freight charged on the shipment of the whisky in question, which was no less than thirty dollars in gold per barrel from Pittsburgh to San Francisco. The expense of shipping whisky from here to San Francisco, or New York, is only six dollars a barrel. The expense of sending it from San Francisco to Elko, on the Pacific Road, the great depot for the trade of the White Pine region, is eight dollars a barrel, or say fourteen dollars a barrel from Pittsburgh to Elko. This is eight dollars a barrel less than if the whisky going over the Pacific Railroad west, had stopped at Elko. The expense of sending whisky from Pittsburgh to Salt Lake by railroad is twenty dollars, while by New York and San Francisco it is only sixteen dollars—making a difference of four dollars a barrel in favor of sending the liquid around the Horn, and *via* San Francisco to Salt Lake.

These are very strong facts, but they are facts nevertheless, and certainly sustain the view of the eastern ship owners that they have nothing to fear from the competition of the Pacific Railroad for the carrying trade between the east and west coasts of the United States. In fact, unless the charges are reduced, freights can be carried from the Mississippi river to San Francisco by way of New York and Cape Horn, cheaper than they can be transported over the Pacific Road. The Railroad managers seem disposed to act on the principle of the old fable about killing the fowl that lays the golden egg. Instead of a liberal policy that would develope and promote trade, at the very outset of their enterprise they introduce a repressive and exorbitant system that will check enterprise and frustrate all efforts by Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh, to develop commerce between the far West and the interior cities of the eastern half of the Continent. It in no way makes this extortion more palatable to reflect that these railroads have been constructed almost entirely by Government aid, or through the confidence that such support has given to capitalists in the securities of the companies. We presume a way will be found when Congress meets next winter to cut down the charges of the two Pacific Railroad Companies to something approximating the figures established by trunk lines east of the Mississippi.

#### The Cost of Running for Office.

Running for office is not so expensive a luxury in France as it is in Great Britain or the United States. A member of Congress rarely contents himself with a single election in securing his nomination and election equal to a great portion of his first year's pay. To get into Parliament costs our English cousins anywhere from one to a thousand pounds sterling. But in France they manage things better. The expenses of a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Chamber are small, and a Deputy, during the session, receives a pay of 2,500 francs, or $500, per month. A candidate in the city of Paris is subjected to election expenses amounting to about 10,000 francs, or $2,000; but this expenditure is reduced by a very admirable custom which allows the voters to contribute towards it. At each meeting held by the candidates prior to the election, there is a box placed on the table at the entrance of the *salle*, and into this the voters each throw a few francs. The box is given to the candidate, and the money thus received generally remunerates him for about one-half of his expenses; so that his election or defeat will not cost him more than $1,000. In the provinces, the expenses are somewhat higher. The deputy, once elected, may hold his office for six years; and, as most Frenchmen know how to live economically in Paris, the pay of $500 per month, even if the session continues but three months in a year, recompenses him for his outlay.

SECRETARY BORIE as a mythologist may be regarded as a distinguished success. His wholesale changing of the names of our men-of-war has been submitted to Congress by the press, but the annexed list with the alterations complete, will show the absurdity of the changes better than anything else. It will be seen he repudiates entirely American names for mythological ones, the most of which have been in use in the English navy for a century. Here are the changes:

| Old Names. | New. | Old Names. | New. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lagunenfliss | Terror | Winnebago | Tornado |
| Ticonderoga | Juno | Ossipee | Diogenes |
| Chickasaw | Samson | Canonicus | Scylla |
| Modoc | Charybdis | Oneida | Sphinx |
| Kalamazoo | Cobosaw | Chimo | Orion |
| Kenosha | Harpy | Kickapoo | Cyclops |
| Mantopac | Castor | Koka | Argo |
| Manhattan | Neptune | Manayunk | Atlas |
| Madoc | Achilles | Nahant | Alfax |
| Shakuhatchi | Agamemnon | Nantucket | Nemesis |
| Naubuc | Gorgon | Nauset | Hydra |
| Sangamon | Hecate | Passaconway | Hercules |
| Sandusky | Minerva | Shiloh | Jason |
| Sasigo | Centaur | Shackamaxon | Hector |
| Saugus | Lioness | Susquehanna | Achilles |
| Scandia | Trebus | Tecumseh | Amphitrite |
| Shamokin | Vesuvius | Tuscumbia | Fury |
| Tunxis | Hydra | Waxsaw | Nobe |
| Wasp | Piranha | Wando | Tartar |

THE first of a fleet of thirty steam vessels, of large tonnage, built especially for the purpose of carrying coal from the port of Philadelphia to that of Boston and other cities of New England, has been finished, and will be ready in a few days to commence operations. The coal fields of Pennsylvania are almost inexhaustible, and the opportunity they present for the successful development of commerce cannot be readily estimated. The building of these vessels, five of which are of six hundred tons burden, and the remainder of one thousand tons, is a gratifying and important step forward in the commerce of the States. By this new line, the steamers of which are always certain of making their nine miles per hour, requiring small crews, running as assuredly in winter as in summer, and not only making the trip in a short but in a given time, freights will be reduced and coal will be plenty in the Eastern market.

THE accounts of Reverdy Johnson, as Minister to England, have been partially adjusted by the government up to the date of his withdrawal from the Court of St. James. The average of the incidental expenses of the legation under his administration was one hundred and fifty dollars per month, not including his bills for public dinners, which, during the long famous $60,000 item, average a little more than one hundred dollars per month. Secretary Motley's dispatches to Mr. Johnson form also the main portion of the $60,000 item. A comparison of his account of incidental expenses with those of Minister Dix, as Minister to France, is decidedly favorable to Mr. Johnson. The average of General DIX's expenditures, including telegrapling, was three hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, or about one hundred and seventy-five dollars more than Mr. Johnson's.

THE exodus from Europe has set in. From the port of Liverpool alone, in the week ending May 29, the whole number of passengers, including cabin, steerage and deck, was 6,000 to the United States and Canada, was close upon 7,500. Many of these were Germans, Hollanders and Swedes. The French emigrants leave Havre direct for New York. The Germans, Dutch, Hollanders and Scandinavians cross the German Ocean to Hull, and thence take the railroad to Liverpool. In the week ending June 5, ten steamers left the Mersey for the United States and Canada, with nearly seven thousand souls on board. As before, the majority of these were from the German States, sweden and Norway. One steamer took 1,277 passengers and 1,047 went on two others. About two-thirds of the whole number are to settle in the United States, and are generally well provided with money.

On the 7th of July, ensuing, Prince Louis, the heir to the throne of Denmark, is to marry the Princess Louise, who, on her part, is the next in succession to the crown of Sweden. Diplomatists naturally speculate on this marriage as possibly leading to a union of the two countries under one head, but there are many chances against this result, and many difficulties to be overcome before it can be accomplished. In old times, when Sweden and Denmark were ruled by the same sovereign, their respective peoples were none too good friends; and since they came under separate governments, they have hated one another like France and England. Still, Denmark is not as strong and proud as she once was, and the union may not be so distasteful to her now as it would have been five years ago.

WE have published the fact but not the details of the abolition of slavery by Portugal. By a royal decree of the 25th of February last, the abolition of slavery was declared in all the Portuguese colonies. All slaves are to be considered free and in a condition similar to that of Chinese laborers, who by their own act have bound themselves to labor in the English and French colonies. This is to be their condition until April 29th, 1878, when in accordance with the decree of April 29, 1868, they will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Portuguese citizens, and all engagements and contracts which may have been made by them in their former condition will thenceforth be null and void.

THE annexation fever rages as violently in New Brunswick as it does in Nova Scotia. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, after an extensive tour through these provinces, says: "It is the general opinion with all, that if a vote was taken in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that three-fourths of the voters would vote for annexation to the United States. I find it the wish of nearly every one. It would be a benefit to both countries to be united, and I hope that such an event may take place; we want New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for their many advantages over the New England States. We should soon have the carrying trade of the world if the provinces were annexed to us. They are as generous, hospitable and open-hearted a people as you can find on all the globe."

BAD penmanship often leads to queer results. The freshest case in point occurred in one of the New York City courts last week. A young man found guilty of gross misdemeanor was brought up for sentence. Judge Kelly said that numerous letters had been received by him testifying to the previous good character of the accused, to his military service and to his wounds. But one letter of good import received from Horace Greeley which he could not make out, on account of its cramped illegibility. It might be a request either to inflict the severest punishment on the accused or to grant his discharge. Accordingly, without giving him the benefit of the doubt, the Judge acted on his own judgment and sent the prisoner to the City Prison for thirty days.

THE New York *Tribune* has its own ideas about the Georgia decision prohibiting social equality between whites and negroes in the the marriage relation. "If the Supreme Court of Georgia, it says, "instead of holding relations between white men and black women to be entirely illegal, should declare them, on the contrary, legal and binding, they would do more to prevent amalgamation than by a thousand such decisions as they have given. Let those who choose black women for the mothers of their children be held to a legal responsibility for the connection and its consequences, and we shall perceive a sudden rush to the bleaching process."

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON is soon to appear in print in defence of his diplomatic career. He writes to a friend in Boston: "I think I shall write upon the Claims Convention, but if I do I shall certainly not offend diplomatic propriety. Mr. Sumner's language and unkind insinuations in his speech as to the motives of Mr. Seward and myself in hastening the negotiation, I cannot suffer to be unanswered. Not can I fail to let the public know what his opinion upon the subject was when I was appointed."

PARSON BROWNLOW'S paper at Knoxville says there is no more probability of Andrew Johnson being elected Governor of Tennessee than there is of his flight by railroad to the north star; and that there is just as little probability of a coalition between Johnson and Brownlow.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

DR. ROGERS, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been contradicting some of the received notions on the subject of health. He would nurse infants on cow's milk, undiluted with water, and let people, old and young, drink ice water liberally in summer. In his opinion our bodies (those of infants included) are too much cased in clothing and flannels in warm weather, and too little exposed to the air. The people of New Orleans, who are very lightly clad, have fewer cases of sun stroke than those of Philadelphia or New York.

GENERAL J. T. Wilder, of the Rockwood Iron Works, Virginia, says the miners in his coal mine are now at work upon a deposit of coal which exceeds in thickness anything ever known in the world. An air course driven across the bed shows it to be *over one hundred feet thick!* This is more than twice the thickness of the largest beds of authracite coal in Pennsylvania.

The following statistics are published as to the population and vocation of the people of Paris: The city contains 1,700,000 inhabitants, of these 794,000 are men, 790,000 women and 250,000 children. 400,000 live on their own means, by government situations, or by public professions, such as the law, medicine, &c.; 100,000 are in schools, colleges, convents, religious or educational establishments; 200,000 are in wholesale and retail houses, markets, or gain their livelihood in the street as vendors; 1,000,000 as artisans, mechanics and workmen; 75,000 are soldiers. The fancy goods trade gives employment to 416,811, of which 285,881 are men, 105,430 women, and 25,500 children. The steam power used in the various manufactories within the walls of the capital represents 35,000 workmen; that is, there are 1,800 steam engines of 10,000 horse power in Paris, which equals 80,000 workmen.

Chronic alcoholism, it is asserted, is becoming a frequent cause for the removal of officers in the United States Army. In the ordinary walks of life also, "epidemic alcoholism" is on the increase, and the high price of genuine spirits having introduced inferior whiskies and brandies the fatal effects of the morbid taste for liquors are more and more to be observed.

San Francisco has just organized a Stock Exchange. The rooms are magnificently decorated and furnished, but hardly any sales were made on the opening day, the members being too bashful or amused to that sort of thing to bid lively. The *Bulletin* expresses confidence that this shyness will be rubbed off in a few days.

The collision between the French passenger steamer General Abbatucci, from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia, and a Norwegian brigantine, resulted in the loss of the former vessel with 59 out of her 78 passengers and 24 sailors, and 1,000,000 francs in specie. The lost persons were almost all recruits for the Papal army. Part of the gold lost was destined for the payment of Papal soldiers in Rome. Among the passengers saved was Mr. Brooks, an American gentleman.

Referring to the recent Peace Jubilee, the Boston *Traveller* says: "The expense entered into by the Executive Committee, with that firm determination to carry out all the promises made to the public, was something enormous—*upward of three hundred thousand dollars* having been lavishly but most judiciously expended, mostly before the return of as many cents. For their sake, although that was a secondary matter with them, we are happy to announce the undertaking a financial success."

It is asserted that the grasshoppers are so thick in Utah that they stop trains of cars, and that passengers sometimes have to get out and sand the track before the engine can move over the rails. The grasshoppers have eaten the field crops, and are now going for the peaches.

The manager of the Royal Alfred Theater in London recently made a bid for popularity by advertising a matinee "for children only"—that is, an apartment where babies could be left by their mothers while the performance were going on. The experiment proved a failure. More babies were brought than the room could accommodate, children got misplaced or misappropriated, and, worse than all, mothers occasionally forgot to call for their offspring after the play was over. The manager did not propose to set up a foundling hospital, and was therefore compelled to banish babies from his theater.

## PERSONAL.

Meeting Joseph H. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Thursday afternoon, the late Henry J. Raymond entered into conversation with that gentleman, in the course of which Mr. Medill referred to a letter which he had just received from Chicago, announcing the death of a friend there by apoplexy. Mr. Raymond remarked: "Well, after all, that is the kind of a death I would myself prefer to die. I have always had a dread of a lingering death by paralysis, or a nervous disorder, or some kindred, slow disease. Sudden death is far preferable."

Brigham Young, in a late address in his tabernacle, delivered himself as follows: "A great many ask me how many wives I have; but, to tell the truth, I have not thought enough about it to stop and think. But I will get up the facts in the case and tell everybody, so that they may stop bothering me any more questions. I suppose I have a dozen or fifteen that I am taking care of; perhaps a few more. I do not know, and I care nothing about it. I have to do good, and I try to save the people; and I say, go out Brigham, which, of course, they do."

Rev. Frederic H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois, has been elected Secretary of the Illinois Board of Public Charities—a position for which he is admirably fitted. Mr. Wines is a son of Rev. E. C. Wines of New York: was born in Philadelphia in 1837; educated in Western Pennsylvania, and fitted for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton; was a chaplain in the army for upwards of two years, serving in Missouri; and has now been settled for a number of years in the ministry at Springfield. He leaves a large and intelligent parish to undertake the new duties, which he will find more arduous than any he has yet performed.

Prince Schtoinski, belonging to one of the oldest families of Moscow, and formerly possessor of a fortune of over 20,000,000 francs, has just been sent to Siberia for life for theft and swindling.

General Sherman remarked the other day that, in his opinion, the shortest way to compel the Indians to come to terms would be to send ten regiments of soldiers to the Plains with orders to shoot buffaloes until they could be counted by the hundred thousand.

The Prince of Wales has been made a Mason by the King of Sweden, and wishes to join one of the lodges in London. It is intended to make him a Past Grand to start with.

Mr. Motley has been for some time the guest of Mr. Charles Dickens. On the 9th of June, accompanied by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Collins, he paid a visit to the Chatham Garrison, where he dined with General Murray.

Letters from Lisbon announce the morganatic marriage of Don Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, with Fanny Elssler. "This," says *Galignani*, "must be a second union, as the celebrated dancer had accepted in 1851, if we remember rightly, the hand of a wealthy Austrian banker." The other sister, Theresa, surnamed the Majestic, became the wife of Prince Adalbert, brother of the King of Brussels. Fanny was born in 1810, so that she has now arrived at the age of fifty-nine. Rumor, when she was young, placed the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of the great Napoleon, among her warmest admirers.

Senator Morton and a party of friends leave Indianapolis on the 28th inst., for Gettysburg, where he delivers the oration, on the first of July. They have been provided with a special sleeping car, which will remain with them until their return.

At St. Paul, Minn., a few days since, John C. Breckinridge was a witness of the reunion of the First Minnesota volunteers. A local paper gives this account: "General Breckinridge descended from the platform as the regiment was forming, exchanged commonplace salutations with a few acquaintances, and then turned to look at the veterans. They unfurled their old flag, and the band struck up the inspiring strains of 'Hail Columbia.' The ex Confederate chieftain listened a moment to the glorious music, watched the banner as its folds spread out to the breeze, then reverently raised his hat from his head, waved it toward the Stars and Stripes, and exclaimed, 'That is the old flag, after all, thank God for it!' This was in a quiet corner, away from the crowd, without exhibition or attracting the notice of more than one or two observers, and he seemed to be unconscious of their presence."

Gen. Forrest now laboring in the interest of the Memphis and Selma Railroad, wrote to the Directors the other day: "Will Memphis come up? If so, it is high time she was up and doing. Memphis and Shelby county can and ought to subscribe to this road equivalent to $500,000 in cash. Will she do so? or will she sit still and see the trade drawn from her to St. Louis and Louisville, as it is now being fast doing? I hope not. Do all in your power to stir up the people and bring them to a knowledge of their position before all is lost to memphis commercially."

In the suit of Bell & Co., of the Baltimore Sun, against the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, to recover $8,000 in gold, deposited in 1861, the jury rendered a verdict, on the 18th, awarding the plaintiffs $8,000 in gold, with $909 39 interest, also in gold. During the trial, Reverdy Johnson, who was one of the counsel in the case, made a speech in which occurred the following suggestive sentences:

"Mr. Habliston went to the bank for the purpose of making such an arrangement as would enable the plaintiffs to get back their money at a time when carrying out the very letter of his instructions. That is the language, gentlemen, I have used, as you well know. [Laughter.] The more implicitly the instructions are followed on the part of the agent, the more the carrying out of the instructions seems to be. [Laughter.] Much has been said of the importance of good thinking on the usual accompaniments in prolonging speeches. I have not these tempting appliances now before me. At those dinners they never got tired, it appeared to me, of being talked to more than they got tired of eating. [Laughter.] But you are without the eating, and I must leave you, and I do with the hope that you will not be long kept from your dinners."

Bertrand, the little grandson of Napoleon III.—that is to say, the son of Madame de Bassenville, daughter of Napoleon's mistress, Kate Howard—bears so striking a resemblance to his Imperial grandfather that he excites quite a sensation wherever he makes his appearance in the streets of Paris.

The London *Times* has an account of the visit of Napoleon and the Empress to the Grand Opera, on the 7th. It says: "Imperial Eugenie was remarkable for the simplicity of her attire. She was in what to unpractised eyes would appear a sunken dress, with plain lace round her neck, a black lace bonnet and veil, and a green parasol. But a Jewish lady near me, who seemed to know the market value of every article of dress or lace, said that the Empress's was of Chinese crape, and must have cost 50,000f. At a given time two policemen in plain clothes, posted on chairs beneath the Imperial balcony, raised cries from their stentorian lungs of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Empereur!' Finding no echo, they seemed astonished, flourished their canes, and with a voice of authority said, 'Mais Messieurs, c'est un cheval Français qui a gagné—vivat l'Empereur!' At length the honest leader of the two, conscious of having done his duty for his pay, and disgusted at the failure of his mission, jumped down from his chair breathless and heated, exclaiming, in my hearing—and where is an historical fact, which I shall never forget —'Sacr' ——Rien dons de Paris!'"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following about the next Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio: "We understand that the friends of General Rosecrans will present his name as a candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention on the 7th of July. It is claimed that if selected, he will receive an outside vote that will secure his election."

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

### Suggestions of a Practical Character.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Having considered the question of how the Water Commission should be constituted, and presuming that the Commission, as soon as its members are appointed, will organize by electing its most practical and best informed member on this particular subject as President. It will next consider its first duty—*the selection of its professional advisers*, or Engineers.

This will be the first test of the capacity of the Commission, and accordingly as this duty is performed upon the broad platform of securing the best professional advice, or from the narrow standpoint—of the lowest price that can be obtained, will the probabilities of the success or failure of the Commission be determined.

There is probably no other profession to which the principle is rigidly applicable—the best is the cheapest—more than in Engineering; and there is no other branch of Engineering so little understood by Engineers generally as Hydraulics, particularly as applied to Water Works.

An error in judgment on the part of the principal Engineer, may result in the partial or entire failure of the works or entail the most the requisites of our water supply, and a few hundred dollars saved in Engineers salaries frequently entails losses of thousands and hundreds of thousands in the cost of construction, or failure of the works to meet the requirements for which they were erected.

It is generally supposed that every person who can handle the instruments and run lines and levels is an Engineer; but it is a fatal error, where any great and permanent improvement is in question.

The greatest hydraulic work in this country is the Croton Aqueduct, with which the city of New York, with its population of a million souls, is supplied with water, and it is a fact reflecting great credit upon all concerned in its erection, that the works, designed and built when the population to be supplied was but a quarter of a million, have been found effective in furnishing with water the present number of inhabitants. This immense enterprise was not planned and carried out without great opposition, and persons claiming to be competent engineers predicted their utter failure, but the success with which it has fulfilled all the intentions of its projector has furnished ample evidence of his science and skill.

The distinguished engineer to whose science and skill the Croton Aqueduct bears such faithful witness, was subsequently (in 1842—the Croton was finished in 1842) employed as consulting engineer to determine the character and location of works to supply the city of Boston with water, and the Cochituate is another evidence of his rare foresight and correct judgment in the location and construction of hydraulic works.

To this eminent engineer, I would commit, without any doubt of its correct solution, the professional portion of our aqueous problem; and although it is not certain that his services could be secured, yet I have reason to think that he would be willing to act for a reasonable compensation, as Consulting Engineer, to investigate question involved, and determine the character, magnitude and best location for the works needed to supply this city with pure water. To him would naturally be left the selection of his assistants, and thus would the engineering question be properly solved. I would consider the city and commission fortunate if they could secure the professional service of John B. Jervis as consulting engineer, and know that it would insure the

PUBLIC GOOD.

## THE CHICAGO COAL TRADE.

### Some Corrections and Some Information."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In your issue of the 9th inst., under the above heading, your correspondent "Wylie Street," makes statements at war at variance with all my previous information, that I am led to call attention to it now, as an important change in the relations of three cities of magnitude to each other, and to "the coal trade" which should be carefully watched. He says: "The railroad routes *over which the coal is conveyed* from Cincinnati to Chicago, are only to 67 to seventy miles shorter than the all-rail route from Pittsburg to Chicago."

I do not know to which line he refers as the route "over which the coal is conveyed," but there are *three* routes over which freight is now conveyed from Cincinnati to Chicago, and their lengths (according to the Travelers' Official Railway Guide) are respectively as follows:

CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO VIA

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Hagerstown and Logansport (short line) | 258 |
| Indianapolis and Michigan City | 293 |
| Elkhart and Fort Wayne | 288 |

For some authority gives the distances (all rail) from here to Chicago via

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Road (short line) | 468 |
| Columbus and Logansport | 457 |

If the Travelers' Official Railway Guide is authority, the difference in favor of Cincinnati, on the short lines, 172 miles, the distance from Cincinnati being 68¾ per cent. of our distance from Chicago; and by the long lines the difference is 189 miles in favor of Cincinnati, while the longest line from Cincinnati to Chicago is 130 miles shorter than the short line from here to Chicago.

It is not to be concluded, of course, that the Guide is authority as against "Wylie Street." Again he says: "Each of these (empty stock) trains will cost the Railroad Company *three dollars* per car for transportation back, "which is a dead loss to them. The cost of "taking them back loaded is not ten per cent. "greater, while their net income is from *some* "coal would be forty dollars per car. Either "of our lines west can afford to carry coal to "Chicago at ten dollars per car, when loaded "in these cattle cars, and take money by it. "Twenty dollars per car will pay them better "than their best tariffs on other shipments."

"As the ruling grades on our Western roads are *against the west-bound trade*, it would be interesting to know "W. S.'s" formula for calculating the cost of transportation of an empty car—say *eight tons* weight 480 to 577 miles, at 15-10 per car, and a loaded car (say *eighty* tons), *not ten per cent greater*," less than $5 50 per car). His services would be invaluable to any railroad company.

If there is a single specific statement in the article referred to that accords with any previous information upon the subject, I have failed to see it, and I feel greatly indebted to Wylie street for his "suggestions," and hope he will continue to enlighten the public (myself included) with more

INFORMATION.

June 12th, 1869.

## PROGRAM IN SPAIN.

### The Honorable Sunset Cox Makes a Speech in the Alhambra to the "Men of Spain."

Sunset Cox, M. C. from New York, now traveling in Europe, made a speech to the "men of Spain," within the walls of the Alhambra, at Granada, on the 26th of May. The occasion was a generous outlay of wine by Cox to a company of volunteers commanded by Captain Marsino, of the "Washington Irving Rondo" (hotel) at Granada. Here is the way our Congress man launched Republicanism at the Spaniards:

"I say to you, speaking constantly, the unanimous voice of my country, that there are forty millions of republicans of my country, of all sects and parties, reaching out their hands, as they have always done for example, to welcome the birth of a new Spanish republic. Vivas, I know, that there are twelve other republics of the New World which would lift up their voice in your own grand language for a new republic. 'Long live the Republic!' (Vivas.) 'Long live the Republic!' (Vivas.) Do not cries of 'No.' 'No.' 'You have no Queen.' 'God save me from!' and many such voices are in favor of a republic? You may have heard of the man who spoke pro bono publico when good DaLee spoke pro, may be established when I tell you that you are now living in the republic Vivas, and positive you are not your livelies. Your young senorities are still without a queen, and being wise. (Laughter.) Your senoras will embrace you and present you children larger than you. And yet all this under a republic! This can be continued. Select your system, and then your ruler. Let him alone because he is a general, but be sure he is a civilian—honest, patriotic and intelligent. Then, in what you please, but make him nothing more than the executive of your supreme will, expressed through your provincial organisms, public opinion, and a consolidated federal order. Thus you will make the republic the most national of Spain, and in your cortes, federal throughout each province of your historic land. [Vivas.]

This was doing pretty well, and shows that the American Eagle is irrepressible wherever she wings her flight. The sun of Cox's eloquence set in these words:

"In the meridian of Roman power, your own Andalusia gave to the world Adrian, Theodosius and Trajan. They were born at Seville. Your great Geniie kings were elected by your people; but they were the purple often carriers of the people they ru ed. Your Spanish kings, Charles, Philip, Ferdinand, Isabella, loved Spain seldom in history. All these belong to the dead past. They are dust. Their deeds and cruelties at best were emblems of rude and absolute sway. Their thrones were erected in the prostration of the human heart. Were the people here emptire here—every man bearing the fasces of the Roman—the procession of power then a new epoch will dawn for Spain! Before its splen dors will fade all glories of your past! I salute you, Senors, as from the great American Federation, and with the most profound sentiment that the spirit of the people, whose reign may it be more beautiful than the Alhambra, and more perfect than the marbles of your kings!" [Prolonged vivas.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### "The Proposed Sunday Celebration—A Card."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In looking over your paper this morning I noticed a communication under the above title, stating that the *Volksblatt* of Tuesday contained an address to the Germans of Pittsburgh from Salem, Ohio, signed by C. H. Ellis, T. E. Vickers, C. Townsend and others, lauding and praising them for holding on to their determination of celebrating the coming Fourth of July on Sunday, and that the Germans have the thanks of the above named gentlemen for so doing. I am personally acquainted with every one of the signers to that address, and will state that not one of them are Germans; neither do they drink *lager*. All are Americans; but belong to a certain class of organization which some five or six years since known as the "Broad Gauge Church," an organization founded on the doctrine that the Savior was a more merciful better than John Brown was a man, and the Bible is false from beginning to end, and Sunday no more sacred that Monday. So you will perceive that it need not cause you any astonishment that such an address would emanate from Salem while such an organization is in existence.

We are happy to state that this class of men do not represent the religious character of our town, as there are but few of them in comparison to the Christian population.

The same names attached to this address, encouraging Germans to go on with their circuses on Sabbath, may be seen at the office of the Board of Education, on a petition praying for the Board to suppress the reading of the Scriptures during school hours.

Thank God, all are not "Broad Gaugers" in Salem. Yours, &c., XXX.

SALEM, June 23, 1869.

General A. J. Hamilton has commenced stumping for Governor in Texas. The Conservatives will probably support him. The leading Radical paper in Galveston, *Probst's Bulletin*, has declared definitely for him.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

### A Journey to the Wells—The Valley Railroad—Oil City Improvements—The Columbia Oil Company's Works—Petroleum Center.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 21, 1869.

Perhaps an account of a journey to the oil regions of Pennsylvania will not be uninteresting to the readers of your ably conducted journal. Assuming that to be the case I will endeavor to narrate the events of our trip. On Monday morning, the 14th inst., we took the day express of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under the supervision of J. H. Bray, conductor; by the way, no more attention could be shown travelers than is received at his hands. The road is in excellent order, well ballasted, smooth and securely put together; although it follows the meanderings of a very crooked river, yet its curves radiate in such competent distances as to insure perfect safety in turning them. The train was regular and the stoppages at all the way stations were in uniformity with the time table of the road, making the trip in seven hours, being a fraction less than twenty miles an hour. The punctuality of trains on this road is due to the watchfulness of the General Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Lawrence, and his able Assistant Thomas M. King. There should be no hesitation on the part of persons who desire to visit the oil regions in taking this route. The scenery is beautiful, being composed of hill and valley, clothed in the richest green, the clear crystal Allegheny placidly winding its way by your side all the way. On our arrival at this place, we were hailed by our old and much esteemed friend H. A. Johnson, whose residence in Oil City antidates the discovery of oil, and when no other name was given this locality, but "Month of Oil Creek." Putting ourselves in his charge we were conducted to the Petroleum House, kept by Stuats & White, clever gentlemen, who seem to study the comfort and happiness of their guests. Oil City seems to be emerging from the ashes of the late fire that so devastated a large portion of it. Buildings are being erected here and there; streets are being put in good condition; board walks for foot passengers are relaying them selves out on many of the thoroughfares; railroads are passing through it and to it at many angles. A new road, or an extension of the Franklin and Jamestown Railroad, has been surveyed through the lower portion of Oil City and through a mountain by tunnel 1,200 feet long to Oil creek, and will be put under contract at once. When finished it will be the route to Cleveland for the convenient shipment of oil to that market. In addition to the bridges already built over the Allegheny river and Oil creek at this place, another has been decided upon to connect the Allegheny Valley Railroad with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad which will form an unbroken line of rail from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other eastern cities. The contract for building this bridge has been taken by F. W. Martin, formerly Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and is under the immediate supervision of Thomas K. Bodine, P. A. Engineer, H. Blackstone being chief engineer of the maintenance of Way. All these gentlemen are fully competent to manage their respective departments. On the whole, there is evident signs of increased prosperity in the business of the place; then there are many new comers and houses are wanted already to accommodate the people. There are many oil wells being revived in this immediate vicinity, which have been lying idle for several years, producing from one to five barrels of oil each, these wells although small, pay to operate, and require a number of men to work them. Quite a having time has commenced among the population and reviving business generally. Wells heretofore abandoned all along the valley of Oil Creek for twenty miles up the creek, are being drilled, and wherever a barrel of oil can be produced every effort is made to bring it forth to feed the commerce of the country. We visited the Columbia Company's farm, knowing that there we would see the most business conducted on the most improved plan. We were kindly received by the manager, J. F. Whitney, Esq., who at once showed us over the farm, and showed us some twenty-three pumping wells, averaging about 175 barrels of oil per day, all fully every arrangement for the successful operation of the oil business is here to be seen. They have a machine shop with good workmen, where every item of machinery required can be prepared. Each well is numbered as well as named and its machinery fully registered, so that any item required in its construction can be at once secured and placed. Two engines of each well, and five men whose duty it is to tube wells and keep up that department promptly without any delay. No wells are allowed to be bored nearer than five hundred feet to each other; this regulation prevents any interference. It would

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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## Holders of Coupon Bonds,

## 5-20s of 1862,

*Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.*

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

## Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 24.

Some of the New England States have taken the lead in removing from their statute books the odious and inconsistent usury laws. There have been several attempts in this State to do the same thing, but for some apparently unaccountable cause have failed. Whether from the lack of sufficient "consideration" money to put the measure through our legislature, or conscientious scruples founded upon wrong views as to the teachings of inspired authority on the subject, the law against usury has been suffered to remain unrepealed. It is a law that is violated every day by banks as well as individuals, and the enforcement of penalties would be sure to disgrace any parties that would be concerned in the proceedings.

In Tey York they have been trying for years to abolish the usury laws, but the country members at Albany, representing the prejudices and fears of the farmers and small merchants, have blockaded every such attempt. Now, following the example of Massachusetts, the Connecticut Legislature, as well as that of New Hampshire, is discussing the abolition, or at least the modification, of the usury laws. The Hartford *Evening Post* advocates as follows the passage of the bill which has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Banks and passed the Senate, providing that six per cent. shall be the legal rate, as it is at present when no rate is expressed, but that parties may make an agreement in writing to pay any other rate. The law is a copy of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island statute:

We think it would be for the advantage of the State to have the usury law repealed. It would result in a large amount of capital that now seeks investment abroad. Capitalists would prefer to loan their money at a less rate here, than to seek investments abroad, but they are not willing to make the great distinction that is now rewarded. When capitalists can be secure y invested in other States at ten per cent., it is idle to expect them to invest at home here at six. There would be a resulting advantage to the borrower also. For he would have a larger capital to borrow from, and being able to make his own bargain, the same as for any other article, he would look for the cheapest market, instead of being obliged, as he is by the present secret and underhanded methods, to buy in the dearest. For it is a fact well established in political economy that illicit and unlawful transactions always command an extra premium to cover the risk of the illicit dealing. It being, therefore, clearly for the benefit of the community, of laborer, capitalist, borrower, and lender, to have the usury law repealed, we trust the House will do so by a decisive vote. It will serve to rid our statute books of a law which has long since been exploded by the best writers on political economy, which only encourages to be violated, and the disregard of which serves to unsettle due respect for all other laws.

The bill passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives does not go quite so far as the Massachusetts statute. It so modifies the usury law in that State that the legal rate may receive interest as high as nine per cent., by special contract, the legal rate remaining at six per cent., unless otherwise specified.

—The money market in New York shows no abatement of stringency. The banks are poor, and in no position to expand to meet the wants of borrowers, nor is it apparent how they are to realize any early re-enforcement of their resources. On the first of July about $31,000,000 of coin interest becomes payable at the Treasury. This, of course, will add largely to the lawful money reserve; but, unfortunately, this is a form of reserve upon which the banks cannot materially expand their currency transactions. A Washington dispatch states that the Treasury will make heavy disbursements on account of the public departments, early in July; and on the 1st of August $1,725,000 of currency interest becomes payable on the Pacific Railroad issues; but it remains to be seen how far these payments will be set off by the receipts on account of income tax and whisky tax. It is clearly, therefore, the course of prudence to base no transactions upon an expectation of early relief in the money market.

—United States bonds have not retained their firmness, notwithstanding that the Government was a buyer of $1,620,000 5-20s. A slight decline in London, together with weakness in the gold premium, appear to have been the main causes of the weakness.

The continued pressure in the money market naturally induces financial institutions to employ their floating funds on call, instead of investing them in Governments, as usual at this season, while the high rates charged for carrying bonds tends to check sales. There is, however, a very confident expectation of higher figures in July.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881's, 6's | 121½ | 121 | 121 |
| 1862 5-20's | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 1864 5-20's | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 1865 5-20's, old | 116½ | 117 | 117 |
| 1865 5-20's, new | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1867 5-20's | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1868 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 10-40's | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| Gold | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ |

Jennings, Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | June 24. | June 25. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 137½ | 136¾ |
| U. S. bonds, 1881 | 121 | 121 |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862 | 121½ | ... |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864 | 116½ | 116½ |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, old | 116½ | ... |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, new | 119½ | ... |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1867 | 119½ | ... |
| U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1868 | 119½ | ... |
| U. S. 10-40's | 107¾ | 108 |

—The New York stock market shows more activity and firmness in spite of the extreme stringency in money. So long as the roads continue to show an average increase of about 12 per cent. in their earnings, there are to be found strong parties ready to pay any rate for having them carried, in the expectation of a brisk advance when money becomes easier. The speculatives have been St. Paul and Northwestern; the Vanderbilt stocks also have been especially strong, Hudson river having sold up to 164. At the meeting of the Buffalo and Erie Company, held at Buffalo on Tuesday, a new board of directors was chosen, including a selection of Mr. Vanderbilt's friends. The project of consolidating the road with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company was discussed; but there being some difference of view upon the question, its further discussion was postponed a few days, when the directors, as we understand, will again consider the proposals.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| June 24, 1869. | 10:00 | 10:30 | 12 M. | 1:30 | 3:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| New York Central | 191½ | 191¾ | 191½ | 191½ | 191¾ |
| Hudson River | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 |
| Harlem | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| Reading | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Michigan Central | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Michigan Southern | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| Illinois Central | 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| Do preferred | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 116¾ | 117¼ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 117¼ |
| Rock Island | | | | | |
| Toledo and Wabash | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash, pref. | | | | | |
| Chicago and Alton | 156 | 156 | 156 | | |
| St. Paul | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| St. Paul, preferred | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| Pacific Mail | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Adams Express | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Merchants Union Express | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| American M. U. Express | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 41 |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| United States Express | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 74 |
| Gold | 137¼ | 137 | 136¾ | 136¾ | 137 |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 191¾ | 191¾ | | |
| Hudson River | 164 | 164 | ¾ | |
| Harlem | 142 | 142 | | |
| Reading | 98¾ | 98¾ | | |
| Mich. Central | 132 | 132 | | |
| Mich Southern | 106 | 105½ | | ½ |
| Illinois Central | 147 | 147 | | |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Fort Wayne | 118 | 118 | | |
| Chicago and North. | 79½ | 81 | 1½ | |
| do preferred | 90 | 90½ | ½ | |
| Cleve and Toledo | 116¾ | 117 | ¼ | |
| Rock Island | 116¾ | 117¼ | ½ | |
| Tol. and Wabash | 70½ | 71 | ½ | |
| do, preferred | 80 | 80 | | |
| Chicago and Alton | 156 | 156 | | |
| St. Paul | 74¾ | 74¾ | | |
| do preferred | 88 | 88 | | |
| Ohio and Miss | 32½ | 32½ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 280 | 280 | | |
| Western Tel | 28¾ | 28¾ | | |
| Adams Express | 61 | 62¾ | 2 | |
| Merch U. Ex | 40 | 40 | | |
| American M. U. Ex | 40½ | 41 | ½ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 70 | 70 | | |
| United States Ex | 70½ | 74 | 3½ | |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1869.

There was a fair trade for the season done today in our general market, but there was little or no change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—In demand and season over. A few barrels are occasionally sold at nominal prices ranging from $4@7 50 per barrel as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 7½@8½ per gal for prime to extra.

BEANS—Dull at $1 70@2 50 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but generally in poor order. Choice commands 22@25c; fair to common dull and nominal at 12@20c; packing 9@12c as to quality.

EGGS—Sales of choice at 13c per dozen.

CHEESE—Supply fair. We quote common Ohio at at 17@18c; Factory at 19@20c, and Goshen at 22c per lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 at 90 and No. 2 at $1 20 per gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

LIME—We quote fair to good lime at $2 50@2 75 per bbl, and white lime at $1 75 per bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 13½@13½c; hams sides 17¾@17¾c; clear sides 18¾@18¾c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 20@21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½c. Lard in tierces 20c and half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork $ bbl $33 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: $1 00 wholesale for bran, $1 00, shipstuff, $1 25; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

OATS—Fixxseed is quoted at $2 50 per bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store at 90c@$1. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 75 per bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85 and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c@$1 per hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@22 per ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand fair with holders some firmer. We cannot report any changes in selling prices from those last week. From store we quote family at unchanged very good to fancy at $7 50@8 25; choice spring in sacks $6 75@7 25, and in barrels $6 75@7 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 50; choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 per bbl; choice white flour, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 per bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25; and buckwheat flour in bbls at 5 flours, 15 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, $ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75c@$1.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at 36 50@6 75 $ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market for all kins of grain continues dull and nominal. Barley is firmer at $1 25@1 30. A few sales of oats from first hands are made at 46@48c per bushel, and from store sales at 50@55c per bushel. On the track car corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and in store at 75@80c per bushel. Rye is dull and weak at $1 30@1 35 $ bushel. Barley dull and nominal. Timothy seed nominal at $2 50@3 per Buckwheat of a choice quality commands $2 50 $ bush.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95@95½. Common to reliable brands are retailed at 97½@$1 00 for No. 1 and 92½@95c for No. 2 ex. 1,500 tons No. 2 ex Thomas and 100 do. Musconetcong Gray Forge sold on private terms. Bar continues very dull and prices are steady and firm. 3,000 tons old and 2,000 do. Double-Headed were disposed of

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

## PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

### Meeting of Stock and Bondholders.

### The Lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Approved.

**Over $14,000,000 Capital for the Lease, and Less than $1,000,000 Against it.**

### Gen. Cass to Retire from the Active Presidency.

The stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, met at the general office of the company in this city, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to a call from the President, as provided for at the annual meeting in March last.

The meeting was opened by James S. Craft Esq., President at the last annual meeting, taking the chair, and F. M. Hutchinson acting as secretary.

The President of the Company, by instruction of the Board of Directors, submitted for consideration and action, a lease of the railway and property of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, which had been agreed upon between the respective Boards of Directors of that company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 7th of this month, and which now only awaited the affirmative action of this meeting to be executed and delivered on the part of this company.

On motion of Jacob Heintzi, Esq., the lease was read by the Secretary in extenso, occupying about an hour and a half in the reading, and containing twenty-two articles. As a legal paper the lease seems to be very full and explicit and drawn with great care.

After the reading of the lease, J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, the stockholders and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, hereby assent to and approve of the lease of the railway of the said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years upon the terms and conditions and for the annual rental reserved and mentioned in a certain indenture of lease thereof bearing date on the 7th day of June, 1869, executed by or on behalf of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company and now submitted to us, and that we hereby assent to and approve of the execution and delivery of such lease on behalf of the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Provided, however, that this assent and approval shall not be construed to waive, alter or impair the existing liens of the respective deeds of trust or mortgages by which the payment of the respective bonds is secured, but that this assent and approval is hereby expressly declared, and it is given upon the condition that the said lease shall be and shall ever after be deemed and taken to be subordinate to the aforesaid liens.

*Resolved*, That the assent of the stockholders is hereby given to the terms and conditions of a contract as is contemplated in articles thirteenth of the lease this day submitted, upon the terms and conditions; and upon the approval and assumption by the lessee, as in the said articles contemplated.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as in and by the provisions of the lease of the railway of this company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after satisfying the liabilities of the company, for interest and sinking funds, a perpetual dividend fund is provided, adequate to pay 12 per cent. upon the existing stock of this company, free and clear of all taxes which may operate as a deduction from said dividends, it is expedient that a guaranteed stock entitled to dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, in such form and with such guarantees as the Board of Directors may prescribe, and of such aggregate amount as the annual rental of $1,320,000 shall suffice to pay dividends upon at the aforesaid rate of 7 per cent. per annum, shall be created, and that the same shall be issued in substitution of the like amount of the stock, in such manner and on such terms as the Board of Directors may prescribe, and that the Board of Directors, and such committees or officers as they may designate, be severally vested with all powers which the stockholders can confer, and which may be necessary or proper to carry this substitution into effect.

A stock vote was called upon the resolutions, tellers ordered, and a committee appointed to proceed to vote by ballot on the three propositions severally.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble this morning at ten o'clock, to receive the report of the tellers.

It is supposed that about $15,000,000 of share and bond capital was represented at the meeting yesterday—of which over $14,000,000 voted in favor of the lease, and less than $1,000,000 against it—the largest proportion of the latter shot having, it is said, been voted by the President.

General Cass will retire from the active and responsible management of the road on the first of July next, and will not act at the head of the affairs of the company for a period of over thirteen years. When he was chosen President the company was struggling with debt and poverty, and it required a vast amount of labor, industry, energy and financial ability to free it from difficulties, complete the road, and make it first-class dividend paying road. Its income, which was about $1,000,000 under the first year of his administration, has gradually increased, and in the present, last year, the aggregate of $8,500,000. General Cass will continue the presidency of the company, nominally, but will assume no responsibility in regard to the property of the company or the active management of its affairs. Whenever of credit and advantage, therefore, may attach to this new arrangement, will belong to others and whatever of blame or censure, cannot fall upon him.

## THE DALY-COOPER WEDDING.

### Rich and Elegant Presents.

The marriage of Dr. William Hudson Daly and Miss Athalia Cooper, (daughter of Col. Jas. M. Cooper, of the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co.,) continues to be the theme of general conversation in fashionable circles. The ceremonies were of the most happy and agreeable character, not only in Trinity Church, but at the reception party which took place at the family mansion in Allegheny. We learn that the bride has been made the recipient of innumerable presents, embracing both the ornamental and the useful, and an inventory of the cost would aggregate a princely sum. This speaks well for the popularity of the bride, and shows that she is appreciated by wide-ly esteemed, but that her friends possess commands something more tangible than a mere "name."

*The Weekly Mirror* has the following reference to some features of the wedding:

At half-past eleven o'clock, the bridal party arrived at the church, and were received at the door by the gentlemen in attendance, and preceded by whom they advanced to the foot of the altar, while soft notes of wedding music poured forth from the organ. The arrangements to have all seated were admirable; and under the management of such gentlemanly ushers as Col. T. Brent Swearingen, Charles Caldwell, John Harper, Pres. Chaplin, of Pittsburgh, and Benj. Orne, and Colonel George A. Bernard, of Philadelphia, the utmost harmony prevailed. The arrangement of the most style of marriage ceremony, dispensing with the bridesmaids and groomsmen, having the ceremony performed in church and the groom's friends act as ushers to seat the guests, passed off pleasantly. The bride was elegantly attired in a white corded silk, with white veil, wreath, &c., the groom in the usual black. The ceremony was very beautiful, and delivered in that impressive manner so pleasing in Rev. John Scarborough.

We did not join the reception party that took place at the residence of the father of the bride's father, Stockton avenue, Allegheny, where a very handsome entertainment was prepared, gotten up by our friend Richter, of the Diamond, Allegheny.

The dresses worn on this occasion were more noticeable for their beauty and taste than extravagance in toilette. Among those so noticed was Mrs. Cooper, dressed in a superb green moire antique silk; Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia, in a rich white silk, trimmed with black lace; Miss Ewing, also of Philadelphia, in black; Miss Hemphill, dressed with the same; Mrs. Donaldson, from the same city, looked remarkably well in blue grenadine, and trimmed with orange-color trimmings; Mrs. John Moh, Crossan, in a black silk, trimmed with white satin. It will be seen from these few descriptions that the dressing was tasteful and pretty. The bride and groom started for a tour to the lakes, including a visit to Niagara Falls. We hope their journey through life may be as bright and pleasant as the wedding day.

### List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending June 22d, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington, D. C:

No. 91,367. Fire place grate, Leopold Bertsche, Jr., Allegheny City.

No. 91,368. Fan attachment for sewing machines, Thos. A. Lyle, Pittsburgh.

No. 91,372. Ante-dated June 10, 1869: metallic roofing, Chas. C. Scaife, Pittsburgh.

Re-issue, No. 3,510 of Pat. 78,898, dated June 16, 1868. Construction of drilling jar, John C. Byram, Titusville, assignee, by mesne assignments, by Edward Gilfoil.

The Commissioner of Patents has made arrangements to photograph the drawings of the current issues of patents, for the purpose of attaching one copy to the patent, of placing in the hands of each examining officer of those belonging to his class, of binding a copy of each drawing for the inspection of the public, and for furnishing certified copies at cheaper rates than heretofore. The adoption of this plan has made it necessary to make essential modifications in the rules relating to drawings, which will soon be printed, for the information of inventors and the attorneys. We have seen specimens of photographs made in the manner and from drawings as prescribed in the rules, which are distinct and clear, creditable to the artist and satisfactory to all who are interested in them. The parties executing the work are skilled in the profession and fully competent to carry out the designs of the Commissioner. This plan of photographing drawings by the office has been contemplated for some time, both on the score of economy to the inventors and convenience to the Patent office, but it has received a quickening impulse from recent legislation in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which requires a copy of the patent, including the drawings, to be shown in the office of the clerk of each county in which the patented article is offered for sale.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, a young man employed at the Duquesne depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with quite a painful accident. A freight train was leaving the depot, and the young man attempted to jump upon it. A misstep was made, and he was caught between the bumpers of the cars. In this manner he was carried for some little distance, when he was released and fell to the ground, fortunately falling outside of the track. One of his hands, however, lay upon the rail, and was crushed so that amputation was necessary. He was also badly cut and bruised by falling upon the sharp stones that form the ballast of the track.

A PRECARIOUS RIDE.—A young man traveled ninety miles, last Saturday, on the Pan Handle Railroad, by crouching on the truck of a passenger car. He had got on at Lock No. 19, and, not having money to pay his fare, the conductor had ordered him off the train. But he had taken this method to secure a passage, and so reached Columbus safely.

HEARING YESTERDAY.—A hearing took place before Mayor Brush yesterday in the case of Henry McKeever vs. Thomas Joyce, James Battles and John Caniff, charged with the larceny of $115 from McKeever. Joyce and Caniff were discharged. Battles was held for further hearing.

## AQUATICS.

### Rules and Regulations Governing the Coming Regatta for the Championship Colors.

The following rules have been drawn up by Mr. J. W. Pittock for the government of contestants for the prizes in the regatta on the 5th of July:

ARTICLE I. The regatta shall take place on the Monongahela river, on the old three-mile course, on Monday, July 5, 1869. Both races (single scull and four oared) to be a distance of three miles—the boats starting from the Smithfield Street Suspension Bridge, going down the river one mile and a half to a buoy, and return to the place of starting, the boats to turn the buoy from right to left. The single scull contest shall take place at 9 A. M., sharp, and the four oared race immediately after the single scull contest.

II. All entries are free, and may be made at the *Leader* office until Friday, July 2, at 7 P. M.

III. The drawing for positions will take place at the judges' boat, on Monday, July 5, at 8½ A. M., at which time each person or crew entered for the race will be present, or have some authorized person present to draw, to take such place in the race as may be drawn by the Judges.

IV. Each boat will be required to carry a colored flag, or such other distinct mark or designation as may be required, the choice of colors, or other designation, to be governed by the order of entry.

V. The boat shall be started at the word "go," said word to be given by the referee. Time shall be taken by the winning boat in each race crosses the line.

VI. A boat becomes entitled to the track of the other only when her stern has been sufficiently ahead of the other to show clear water between them.

VII. Any boat swerving from a direct course in order to impede the progress of any other boat at all be ruled out.

VIII. Each four-oared crew and contestant for the single-scull will be required to have on board, who shall act on the day of the regatta. Said judges will appoint a disinterested party to act as referee, and also one to act as judge at the buoy, to which duty he will perform at a meeting, to be held at the *Leader* office on Friday, July 2d, at 7½ P. M.

IX. The winner of the single scull race will receive the first prize—an elegant stand of aquatic colors—and be declared the single scull champion of Allegheny county. The winners of the four-oared contest will also receive an elegant stand of aquatic colors, and be declared the four-oared champions of Allegheny county. The winner of the second prize in the single scull race will receive a beautiful stand of aquatic colors, as will also the winners of the second prize in the four-oared contest. No second prize, however, will be awarded in either race unless three or more boats contend.

X. As a guarantee of good faith, those entering for the single-scull contest will each make a deposit in the hands of Alex. McIlwaine, Esq., 103 Smithfield street, the sum of ten dollars, and the four-oared crews entering the sum of twenty-five dollars each crew. Said money to be refunded to those who enter and row in the regatta, and in case any person or crew entered fail to compete in the races, then the deposit made by them be divided equally among those participating in the regatta.

XI. In order to retain the title of champions of Allegheny county, the winners of the first prize in both races must hold the prizes against all comers for the term of one year, at the expiration of which time, if they still hold the prizes, they become their property.

XII. There will be no postponement of the races on account of the weather, unless granted by the referee.

XXIII. The prizes will be awarded immediately after the races.

XIV. The ruling of the referee will be final in both races.

We understand that thus far four entries have been made for the single scull prize, and two for the four-oared prize.

## THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

### The Commencement Exercises.

The Commencement exercises of the University will be held this evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church, beginning at half-past seven o'clock. A procession, consisting of the Faculty, Students, Alumni, Professors, &c., will form at the University Building, at a quarter past seven o'clock, and march to the church.

The exercises will consist of essays by the graduating class, namely: Messrs. H. Fullerton Hughes, James Fitzsimmons, George Kelso Miles, Alex. Henry, Thompson Morris, Alex. Shields McKee, Henry Mahlon Preston, Howard John Shaffer, James Andrew Wallace and Charles Crosby Dickey.

Mr. George Wallace Guthrie and Mr. John Ogden Gordon will deliver orations for the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. C. C. Mellor will preside at the organ.

Captain George D. Ramsay, Jr., United States Army, will act as Marshal, and the Marshals, the two cities, Judges and other county officers, ministers, members of the bar, physicians and Professors of other institutions, are requested to report by card to the Marshal. The admission is free to all—no tickets being required.

The University has been greatly improved and strengthened during the past year, as a glance at the catalogue will show. The building has been increased by the addition of two lecture-rooms—Maj. Woodenin, Professor of Military Science, and Levi Ludden, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department. Charles E. Ayers, A. M., has been advanced from the Preparatory and entered the Latin Department. The Faculty, also, has been added, attention turned more directly to Rhetoric and English Composition. Two new Departments have been organized—those of Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

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WATER EXTENSION.—A force of fifteen men have commenced to lay the water main along Pennsylvania avenue, Fourteenth ward, eastward.

## THE PROPOSED SUNDAY CELEBRATION.

### Meetings of German Societies Last Evening—They Decide to Participate in the Procession—Meeting of the Citizens' Committee—A Written Protest to be Prepared Against the Contemplated Celebration—A Protest from Allegheny Council.

THE GERMAN READING CIRCLE.

The Society known in English as the German Reading Circle, of Pittsburgh, met at their hall on Liberty street, last evening, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July on Sunday.

After some discussion a set of resolutions was passed, of which the following is a synopsis: That the constitution governing the Society prohibits the discussion of religious questions; that this Society is so important a body in the community that it would not be proper to withhold its opinion on so weighty a subject; that they consider that as good citizens they are solemnly bound to carry high the banner of their country on all occasions; that this Association deeply regrets that a number of American clergymen, with blind fanaticism and unchristian spirit, have reviled our respected fellow citizens as immoral, irreligious infidels.

The substance of the action taken is, that while they do not feel that their Constitution will permit them to join in the celebration, it leaves the members at their own will, if they see fit, to join the forces and turn out on that day.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the German Singing Society of Pittsburgh, held at their hall last evening, it was decided that the Society take part in the procession, and that the members wear citizens dress and badges of the national colors, Viz: red, white and blue.

MEETING OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of citizens held in Dr. Clark's Church, Allegheny, to call upon the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the proposed German Celebration on Sunday, July 4th, assembled last evening in the Allegheny Mayor's office, James Park, Jr., Esq., in the chair. Seven members of the Committee, in conjunction with Mayor Drum, were present.

After a free discussion on the subject, Mr. John S. Single moved that a written address be prepared by the committee, and presented to Mr. Bauer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the demonstration, in order to aid in prevailing upon the German Societies to dispense with their proposed celebration on the Fourth.

After considerable debate, Mr. Single's resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Single, Jennings and Hoskinson appointed a committee to prepare said address.

Mr. Park, Chairman, was afterwards added to the committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next.

PROTEST FROM ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

As will be seen by proceedings of Allegheny Councils, published elsewhere, a resolution was adopted requesting all closes of our citizens to abstain from all public demonstrations on Sunday, July 4th, proximo—Monday, July 5th, being respectfully recommended as more suitable for our national holiday for the year 1869.

## ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

### Regular Meeting—Reports, etc—Protest Against the Sunday Demonstration, etc.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered: Messrs. Callery, English, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Morrison, Gilchrist, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle and President McBrier.

Reading of the preceding minutes, dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CALLERY presented a petition for charge of grade on River avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, remonstrance against the action of Common Council of June 10, 1869, in relation to Henry Thompson Morris, John Shields McKee, Henry Mahlon Preston, Howard John Shaffer, James Andrew Wallace and Charles Crosby Dickey.

Mr. George Wallace Guthrie and Mr. John Ogden Gordon will deliver orations for the degree of Master of Arts.

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## McFARLAND & COLLINS.

### Carpets, Curtains and Oil Cloths.

Mr. McFarland, of the well known firm of McFarland & Collins, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, second floor, has recently returned from a prolonged visit East, where he has selected everything new and desirable in their line from the stocks of Philadelphia, Boston and New York, which, added to their foreign importations, gives them one of the fullest and choicest stocks to be found in this or any other market. The best patterns of carpets and floor oil cloths in the various styles now so much in use, as well as those but recently introduced, as Arabesque, Panel, Egyptian, Persian and others not so well known, are here found in such variety as to bewilder the fancy and make the purchaser wish that he had fewer patterns to select from. In the selection of carpets and curtains to correspond with the style and appointments of the dwelling, and to suit the various purposes for which the different rooms are to be used, an appropriate and tasteful choice from the endless variety which the designers of our country and Europe are constantly producing, is confessedly difficult to make: but our enterprising neighbors, McFarland & Collins, have done their part, and done it well, in providing the means to fit up city and suburban houses with everything that may be desired in the line of carpets, curtains and appurtenances in a style not only to please the taste, but come within the means of all.

They pay special attention to the curtain and window shade department, and offer the best stock of Brussels lace and Nottingham curtains, wood and brass cornices, vestibule lace and rods, and the greatest variety of fashionable window shades and Scotch and other hollands, white buff and fancy, of all widths, to be found anywhere. They are prepared to furnish single windows, or houses throughout, with any kind of curtains, draperies or shades. Store shades and Holland to order. They employ by the year competent and experienced carpet and curtain mechanics, and guarantee that any work in this line entrusted to them shall be done in the very best manner. Having been in the line of the trade for Pittsburgh to engage in the upholstery business, they also give the closest attention to making and supervision to this department, and their experience in this branch of the business justifies us in assuring them that their work in carpets, &c., will be out to the best advantage, and their work done so as to give entire satisfaction.

SECOND AVENUE.—Street Commissioner McFaden had men employed yesterday removing the earth from Second avenue, which during the recent rain storms was washed down from the hill and upon the property of citizens residing on said avenue. This loose dirt, we are informed, is taken off Bluff street, the grading of which is progressing, and thrown partly down the hill and into the sewer opening, and when a rain comes it is washed to Second avenue and into and upon the property abutting thereon. Suits against the city are threatened in case the same occurs again.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—We have already recorded the finding of the body of an unknown drowned man at the head of Davis Island, in the Ohio river, which occurred on Saturday morning last. Yesterday the body was identified as that of Philip Hellmer, of Birmingham, A portion of the clothing worn by the deceased, which the Coroner had in his possession, was the means through which the identification was effected.

We are indebted to Wm. Bingham, Jr., steamship agent, for a copy of the London *Mail*, dated Friday, June 11, 1869.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

### Public Amusements.

THEATER.—To-night Miss Leo Hudson will take a benefit, when the thrilling drama of Woodwood, or Dick Turpin's Ride to York, will be performed. Leo is a fine horsewoman, and dashes up the runs in a fearless manner. Matinee to-morrow at 2 P. M.

MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb and party will be at Masonic Hall to-morrow, for one day only. They will be at Liberty Hall to day.

### Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

HELD TO ANSWER.

Alderman Donaldson has been held to answer a charge of extortion preferred by John McGimpsey. The information was made before Alderman Humbert and charged the defendant with receiving the sum of $5 from prosecutor to settle a certain case preferred against McGimpsey by a certain Burgess.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Alderman Donaldson yesterday committed Chas. Riley on an information charging him with larceny, preferred by James Lehman. He seemed will be tried at the present term of Court.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Victor Parton, charged with perjury on oath of C. P. Bailey, had a final hearing before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, and was fully committed for trial in default of the required bail. The alleged perjury consisted in the defendant swearing to an information for larceny against Bailey, when the money alleged to have been stolen by Bailey was returned on his Parton's order. The parties were connected with the theatrical management at the Academy of Music.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

RAILWAY TRACKS IN THE CITY.

John Sullivan made information against James Campbell, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. Mr. Campbell, who is a Monongahela borough, and the dog in question is charged with biting several persons, among them the deponent. Sullivan also alleges that, owing to the neighborhood generally, but as Campbell has persistently refused to hold him or put him away, the law has been resorted to, in order to protect the citizens. A warrant was issued.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Catharine Gerty appeared before the same magistrate yesterday and charged Mr. Keyser and Thirty-third streets, Pittsburgh, J. B. INGHAM & CO., Philadelphia, Sole Agents for the Celebrated GERRARD & CRAWFORD, New Castle Pa., and CARSON & McCANDLESS, Allegheny City. Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

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112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

A party with a number of years experience in the Iron Ore business in Virginia, and a large acquaintance with the Trade and Manufacturers of New England, Pittsburgh and Western States, would like the Agency of some Pennsylvania Iron and Steel. Address Box 1585, Boston Postoffice, Massachusetts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—At E. RIDLEY'S, in the Jobbing House, will be found yet well and the largest Stock of Millinery and Straw Goods in this city, and a selection of bargains not to be found elsewhere. We call lengths of Fine Prices. Buy and sell for cash. EDWARD RIDLEY, 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 245, 247 and 249 Second streets, corner Grant. Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New York City. First and Second Floors—Retail. Third Floor—Wholesale exclusively.

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